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# WAYS TO USE

# the Conservation

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
February 1958 PA 358



GRASSES



WATER



TREES



WILDLIFE

# Reserve

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## GRASSES FOR THE GREAT PLAINS

Several million acres of cropland in the southern Great Plains have been planted to native and other perennial grasses—checking the wind and water erosion which the land has suffered periodically since it was broken out of native sod.

There are a number of permanent grass varieties adapted to *Conservation Reserve* planting in the Great Plains area.

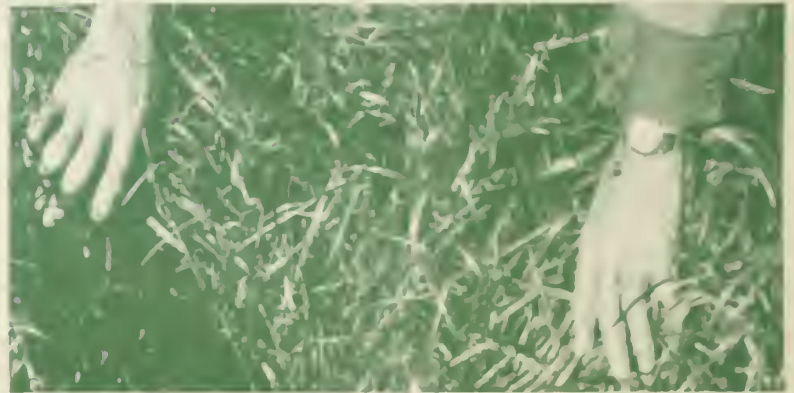


Rye grass and Bermuda grass cover an Conservation Reserve acreage, Okmulgee County, Okla.

## PERMANENT COVER EVERYWHERE

More millions of acres throughout the country have been put in permanent cover—including grasses adapted to humid areas—through the *Conservation Reserve*. Much of this cover is a mixture of perennial grasses and legumes—protecting the land against erosion and replenishing the soil.

Where soil-building elements are necessary to assure adequate growth, cost-sharing payments are available.



Brome grass and alfalfa seeding an Conservation Reserve land of farm near Stillwater, Minn.



N-23353

Pond established under Conservation Reserve practice on farm in Washington County, Ga.

## TREES FOR ALL AREAS

Planting forest trees is a popular use of the *Conservation Reserve* in all areas.

Among the trees approved for planting under the program are: Loblolly, shortleaf, and white pines; Norway, Colorado, blue and black spruces; yellow poplar; black locust; red oak; green ash; black walnut; Russian olive; caragana and others locally adapted.

## WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

The *Conservation Reserve* offers unequalled opportunities for the construction of water storage facilities on farms—extremely important in light of increasing demands for adequate water supplies in most farm areas.

Approved projects include the building of ponds, pits, and dams and the restoration of former marshland.



N-23339

Loblolly pine, 8 months old, on Conservation Reserve of farm in Madison County, Miss.





N-23444

Wildlife cover—alfalfa and sweetclover—on farm Conservation Reserve near Little Falls, Minn.

## WILDLIFE HABITAT—COVER AND FOOD

In many areas natural habitat for pheasants, quail, rabbits, and other wildlife has been destroyed. The *Conservation Reserve* may be put in shrub and tree cover, food plots, marsh and water areas, and fish ponds. In addition to Federal cost-share and rental payments, farmers may accept help for these wildlife projects from non-Federal sources.

There are approved wildlife conservation practices suitable for use in all areas of the country.

## HOW TO TAKE PART

The *Conservation Reserve* of the *Soil Bank* offers farmers many opportunities to take cropland out of unneeded production and put it to conservation uses they choose—soil, water, forestry or wildlife.

Payments to cooperating farmers are of two types: (1) A cost-share payment of up to 80 percent of the cost of devoting the "reserve" land to any of the four conservation uses and (2) a cash payment per-acre for land in the program each year the contract is in effect. This annual payment varies according to the value and productivity of land in your area and on your farm.

Cropland on any farm may be placed in the program. *Conservation Reserve* contracts are prepared at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) office of the county in which your farm is located. See your local ASC office for program details and how it will help on your farm.